(b) if so, the names and details of small, medium and large scale Industrial Units fallen Sick in Gujarat during the last five years;

(c) what concrete steps have been taken so that Industrial units do not fall sick;

(d) how many sick units have been taken over by State Governments, Central Government and other Corporations;

(e) what financial and other assistance has been given to these Units for its re-opening; and

(f) how many labour and other staff rendered jobless due to closures of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the data collected by the Reserve Bank of India, the total number of sick industrial units has registered an increase from 93,282 as at end of December 1984, to 99,668 as at end of June 1985. So far as Gujarat State is concerned, the number of large sick units (for which State-wise details are available) had increased from 52 to 54 during the same period.

(b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among Bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of the sick units assisted by banks.

(c) The Government have issued certain policy guidelines in October 1981 laying emphasis on the strengthening of the monitoring system of the financial institutions, and the necessity to initiate corrective action as soon as the banks/financial institutions become aware of definite signs of sickness. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 700 on 15-7-1982. Government also provide such reliefs and concessions as may be feasible and necessary as part of the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions. In addition, healthy units are also encouraged through Income-Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation.

Also, The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 has been enacted which provides, *inter-alia* for timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial units and for establishment of a quasi-judicial body to be designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider suitable measures for speedy rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial units.

(d) Presently the management of 15 units stands taken over by nominees of the Central/State Governments under the provisions of Industries (Deveopment & regulation) Act, 1951.

(e) Financial assistance to these units is provided by Banks and other financial institutions in respect of which no data is centrally maintained in this Ministry.

(f) These units are in operation and the question of staff being rendered jobless does not arise.

2652. [*Transferred to the 4th December* 1986.]

Financial assistance for small scale and cottage industries

2653. SHRI RAMSINGHBHAI PATALIYABHAI RATHVAKOLI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made various schemes and is offering various assistance to provide financial assistance through Reserve Bank of India, other

nationalised banks and other financial institutions and corporations for the establishment and running of small and cottage industries;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions and guidelines and policy therefor;

(c) how much such assistance has been given to small and cottage industries in the districts of Vadodara, Surat, Broach in Gujarat particularly in the Tribal areas; and

(d) how many such industries have come up in the above districts during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The Government is implementing comprehensive measures for financial assistance to small and cottage industries. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as the Central Bank of the country, although not extending financial assistance directly, ensures that institutional credit is made available through primary lenders namely the Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and the State Financial Corporations to the Small and Cottage Industries. The RBI issues guidelines from time to time to the commercial banks for adequate flow of funds to the small and cottage industries. The Small Industries Development Fund (SIDF) set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in May, 1986, and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provide refinance assistance for development expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation of small scale industries, and artisans, cottage and village industries and tiny sector units in rural areas through the network of State Financial Corporations, State Industrial Development Corporations, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. SIDF also provides financial assistance through the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) to cover supplies of machinery to small and tiny units and to small Industries Development Corporations for setting up industrial estates for small scale units.

IDBI's assistance to the small scale sector flows through refinance of project assistance extended to small industrial units by SFCs and banks. The Refinance Schemes of IDBI provide, among others, financial assistance by way of Special Capital Scheme and Seed Capital Scheme. The Special Capital Assistance is extended in the form of equity and/or soft loan and represents the gap between minimum promoters contribution expected by banks/SFCs and the amount promoter is able to bring in. Assistance under the scheme is limited to 20% of the cost of the project or Rs. 2 lakhs whichever is less. The Seed Capital Scheme aims at assisting new entrepreneurs who do not have adequate resource of their own to set up industrial projects in the small and smaller of the medium sector with project cost not exceeding Rs. 300 lakhs. The Seed Capital is made available upto Rs. 15 lakhs in the form of interest free soft loans to proprietary and partnership firms. Soft loan assistance is normally repayable over a period of 10 years with a moratorium of 5 years. IDBI's assistance to small scale sector is also extended through its scheme of rediscounting of Bills/promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery to purchaser users on deferred payment basis. Assistance is also provided for modernisation with a view to achieving higher production and productivity and improvement in quality of products. IDBI provides refinance in respect of composite loans sanctioned by banks and State Financial Corporations upto Rs. 50,000 to artisans, village and cottage industrial units for equipment finance or working capital or both. IDBI has also devised refinance scheme for rehabilitation

of sick small scale units. Refinance assistance for this purpose through banks and SFCs cover margin money, working capital loan, cash losses, minimum capital expenditiure required for restarting the unit on a viable level etc.

NABARD provides refinance assistance to Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks for financing the project components of artisans, cottage and village industries and tiny sector units in rural areas. Financial assistance with respect to tiny industries is given upto Rs. 5 lakhs and composite loans upto Rs. 30,000 sanctioned to rural artisans, handicraft artisans and village and cottage industrial units, are also refinanced by NABARD. NABARD has also created a separate "Soft Loan Assistance Fund for Margin Money" and has formulated a scheme for provision of soft loan, equity type assistance for margin money to prospective entrepreneurs for enabling them to avail of financial assistance for setting up tiny/cottage/village industries.

The Government sanctions funds for implementation of programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which is responsible for promotion and development of Khadi & Village Industries through budgetary sources under plans.

(c) and (d) As per information received from State Government authorities (District Industries Centres), assistance provided to small and cottage industries in the districts of Vadodara, Surat, Broach in Gujarat including that of tribal areas is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Broach	539·96	406·08	494·00
Vadodara	87·77	32·13	100·00
Surat	375·90	465·19	357·00

The number of small scale, cottage and artisan units set up in the three districts during the last three years including tribal areas are reported to be as under :—

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Broach	617	726	673
Vadodara	1255	1103	985
Surat	1553	1614	1079

Projects given to Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum

2654. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the projects given to Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and their budgetary and non-budgetary provision of outlay in each case;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation are already over burdened for the completion of projects in hand and in some cases they are behind the schedule by two-three years; and

(c) if so, whether Government, in order to keep pace with the target plan, propose to allot the projects mentioned in part (a) above to private sectors.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND